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places in the daytime have generally gray or blackish, protectively colored primaries, of such neutral tints as to deceive the eye in passing rapidly over an extended surface. But in *Apatela* the direction of the mimicry, the object copied, differs in the larva and moth of the same species. The independent direction of the larval efforts in this respect is important evidence in sustaining the view that in metamorphosis the stages acquire characters useless to the succeeding, and that here the larva of *Apatela* has attained an independent perfection as regards ultimate peculiarities of adaptive structure applicable only to the conditions of its own particular stage.

CORRECTION OF THE TYPE OF AGRONOMA AND NOTE ON LASPEYRIA.

By A. RADCLIFFE GROTE, A. M.

It has been recently stated by Mr. John B. Smith that the type of *Agronoma*, given by me in the Bremen List, May, 1895, p. 23, viz: *vestigialis*, does not correspond in structure with *jaculifera*, the type of *Feltia*, inasmuch as the front is not roughened or tuberculate and the front pair of tibiae are not heavily armed. Still my reference of *Feltia* to *Agronoma* will hold. The material examined by me in Bremen in 1893-4, when writing the list, is no longer accessible to me and I am not sure what species I examined. But Hübner's genus *Agronoma* contains, beside *vestigialis*, both *crassa* and *exclamationis*. I have examined here, in the Roemer Museum, specimen of *crassa*. The fore tibiae are heavily armed, the front is roughened or tuberculate, the male antennae are pectinate. It is therefore a *Feltia*. Inasmuch as *vestigialis* is referred as belonging to *Agrotis* in a restricted sense, and as congeneric with the type *segetum*, as established by me and adopted by me in the "Revision," it follows that the type of *Agronoma* must be changed and *crassa*, the first species cited, is then the type. Hübner establishes *Agronoma* for species having the general aspect of *jaculifera*; the claviform is usually suffused with a darker color. Probably the European species *exclamationis*, *corticea*, *obesa*, *graslini* and *fatidica* belong to *Agronoma* and share the structure of *crassa*. The name of our common North American species will then remain, as claimed by me in the list: *Agrotis (Agronoma) jaculifera* Gn. Those using my Bremen List will please make the correction and I am much

obliged to Mr. Smith for this opportunity of showing its necessity. As soon as possible I hope to bring the European and American species into more complete accord. Up to the present I have had insufficient material and opportunity.

I have lately had the opportunity of examining the Sectio I of Germar's Prodrömus, 1811. In this the author establishes the genus *Laspeyria* for *flexula*. Duponchel's genus *Aventia*, 1841, has been in general use for this species, but it must apparently now yield to Germar's earlier term. We would now have the species of Schrank's genus *Drepana* finally properly referred. To me, at least, this is a matter of satisfaction, as I have occupied myself with the group at various intervals since 1862. Of these genera *Cilix*, *Platypteryx* and *Laspeyria* are confined to Europe, *Drepana* and *Falcaria* are common to Europe and North America, *Oreta* to Eastern Asia and North America. *Laspeyria* must be removed from the family Platypterygidæ and referred to the Agrotidæ, subfamily Hypeninae.

NOTE ON ENÆMIA CRASSINERVELLA Zell (MIEZA IGNINIX Walk.).

BY ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

Walking one day in February along the shore at Punta Gorda, Florida, I saw a small larva upon my sleeve. It seemed to have spun down by a thread, and, looking up, I saw many similar larvæ suspended from leaves and branches of a shrub. This shrub was one quite common along the west coast. It has sharp and stout thorns and small, rather coriaceous leaves of dark green. I have never seen it in flower or fruit, and do not know its name.

I carried home some of the larvæ with the food plant. From their general appearance I thought them Limacodids. They fed well in confinement, thrived and grew. At the end of a week or two, as I was leaving Punta Gorda, and feared I might not be able to procure proper food on the east coast, I liberated many of my captives, and, believing in the survival of the fittest, retained only the largest and healthiest. The limited supply of food proved sufficient, and I brought several larvæ to maturity. Soon after I reached Palm Beach these spun curious little cocoons, very Limacodid-like in appearance, and of the same tough